

Detailed photospheric abundances of 28 Peg and HD 202240[☆]

Aslı Elmaslı, Şeyma Çalışkan, Tolgahan Kılıçoğlu*, Kübraözge Ünal, Yahya Nasolo, and Berahitdin Albayrak

Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences, Ankara University, 06100, Tandoğan, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

The atmospheric parameters and chemical abundances of two neglected A-type stars, 28 Peg and HD 202240, were derived using high resolution spectra obtained at the TÜBİTAK National Observatory. We determined the photospheric abundances of eleven elements for 28 Peg and twenty for HD 202240, using equivalent-width measurement and spectral synthesis methods. Their abundance patterns are in good agreement with those of chemically normal A-type stars having similar atmospheric parameters. We pinpoint the position of these stars on the H-R diagram and estimate their masses and ages as; $2.60 \pm 0.10 M_{\odot}$ and 650 ± 50 Myr for 28 Peg and $4.50 \pm 0.09 M_{\odot}$ and 150 ± 10 Myr for HD 202240. To compare our abundance determinations with those of stars having similar ages and atmospheric parameters, we select members of open clusters. We notice that our target stars exhibit similar abundance patterns with these members.

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*Corresponding author. Tel.: +90 312 212 67 20; fax +90 312 223 23 95
Email address: tkilicoglu@ankara.edu.tr (Tolgahan Kılıçoğlu)

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1. Introduction

The precise elemental abundances of normal A-type stars provide information about chemical structure of their photospheres and give an idea of their evolutionary status.

The spectral type of 28 Peg (HD 210516, HR 8459, BD+20 5093) was classified as A3III by Cowley et al. (1969). Even though the star has different radial velocity values (7.8 km s^{-1} (Shajn & Albitzky, 1932), and 10.46, 11.38, 12.16 km s^{-1} (Kuenzli & North, 1998)) throughout the literature, Kuenzli & North (1998) noted that the star is non-variable. Abt & Morrell (1995) derived the $v \sin i$ of 28 Peg, using Mg II 4481 Å line, as 40 km s^{-1} . Royer et al. (2002) also reported its $v \sin i$ to be 49 km s^{-1} .

HD 202240 (HR 8120, BD+36 4470) was classified as F0III (Cowley et al., 1969). Its radial velocity values are given as 12.8 km s^{-1} (Harper, 1937) and 13.8 km s^{-1} (Wilson, 1953). Abt & Morrell (1995) calculated the $v \sin i$ of HD 202240, using Mg II 4481 Å line, as 18 km s^{-1} . The rotational velocity of HD 202240 is also given by Royer et al. (2002) as 26 km s^{-1} . The first chemical abundance analysis of HD 202240 was carried out by Kurtz (1976), who used spectra having a dispersion of $8 - 10 \text{ Å mm}^{-1}$.

The aim of this paper is to perform abundance analysis of two normal A-type stars. The observations are described briefly in Section 2. The details of atmospheric parameters and abundance analysis are given in Section 3 and Sections 4. Finally, we present the results and conclusion in Section 5.

2. Observation

The high resolution ($R \sim 40,000$) spectra of 28 Peg and HD 202240 were obtained using the Coudé Echelle Spectrograph attached to the 1.5 m Russian-Turkish Telescope at TÜBİTAK National Observatory. These spectra covering a wavelength range of 3900 to 7900 Å, were acquired on the 14th of September and the 23rd of December 2010. The observation run and data reduction procedures follow the same routine as described in Çalışkan et al. (2015). We co-added the two consecutive spectra of each star to achieve a higher signal-to-noise ratio (S/N). The properties and observation log of each target star are listed in Table 1.

3. Atmospheric Parameters

We estimated the initial atmospheric parameters (T_{eff} and $\log g$) of 28 Peg from the Strömgren photometric data (Hauck & Mermilliod, 1998) using the calibration of Napiwotzki et al. (1993). As for the initial T_{eff} and $\log g$ of HD 202240, we used the Geneva colours of Rufener (1976) with the calibration of Kuenzli et al. (1997). The adopted parameters are listed in Table 2. Using these parameters, we computed the initial model atmospheres for each star with ATLAS9 code (Kurucz, 1993a, 2005; Sbordone et al., 2004).

These photometrically specified atmospheric parameters (T_{eff} , $\log g$) were then derived more precisely using traditional spectroscopic methods (T_{eff} from the excitation equilibrium of Fe I lines and $\log g$ from ionisation equilibrium of Fe I/II). We also checked these parameters by generating synthetic H_{β} profiles with SYNTHE code (Kurucz, 1993b, 2005) and fitting these profiles to the observed ones, as presented in Figure 1. For the microturbu-

lent velocities (ξ), we used the balance between equivalent-widths (hereafter EQWs) and abundances derived from individual Fe I lines. The atmospheric parameters for each star are given in Table 2.

4. Abundance Analysis

In order to identify the absorption lines in the spectra, we used two atomic databases; Kurucz line database¹ and Vienna Atomic Line Database (VALD, Piskunov et al., 1995; Kupka et al., 1999; Ryabchikova et al., 1999). The EQWs were measured by fitting gaussian profiles to the observed lines. The WIDTH9 code (Kurucz, 2005; Sbordone et al., 2004), based on ATLAS9 model atmospheres assuming line formation in LTE, was used to determine the abundances of each atomic species. EQWs greater than 190 mÅ were not used in any calculations.

The atomic data for lines affected by hyperfine splitting (HFS) were also taken from Kurucz line database. We then determined the abundances from these lines using synthetic spectra produced by SYNTH code (Kurucz, 1993b, 2005). The synthetic spectra were convolved with the broadening effects due to the instrumental profile and the macroturbulent velocity. We justified the abundance value for each line until the observed and synthetic line profiles matched.

All derived elemental abundances within their uncertainties for each star are given in Table 3. The total errors were calculated from the propagation of uncertainties in T_{eff} , $\log g$, and ξ as given in Çalışkan et al. (2015).

¹<http://kurucz.harvard.edu.tr>

5. Results and Conclusion

This is the first chemical abundance analysis of 28 Peg and HD 202240 based on high resolution spectra. The results indicate that the ions of both stars are slightly overabundant relative to the Sun, with a few exceptions that can be seen in Figure 2. These exceptions are; the [Si/H] and [Sr/H] abundances which are high as 0.38 in the atmosphere of 28 Peg and the abundances of the heavy elements [Ba/H], [La/H], [Zr/H], and [Ce/H] that are about 0.4 for HD 202240. These are typical patterns for normal A-type stars as indicated in Adelman & Unsree (2007).

The parameters in Table 4 were used to derive the luminosity of each star. We then plotted them on the H-R diagram as given in Figure 3, along with the evolutionary tracks with solar metallicity from Salasnich et al. (2000), as black solid lines for masses of $2.2 M_{\odot}$, $3.0 M_{\odot}$, $4.0 M_{\odot}$, and $5.0 M_{\odot}$. Taking into account these evolutionary tracks, we note that 28 Peg and HD 202240 are giants with masses of $2.60 \pm 0.10 M_{\odot}$ and $4.50 \pm 0.09 M_{\odot}$, respectively. We also estimated the ages by using four isochrones (140, 160, 600, and 700 Myr, shown as gray dash-dot lines in Figure 3) with solar metallicity taken from Bressan (2012). The age determined for 28 Peg is 650 ± 50 Myr and 150 ± 10 Myr for HD 202240.

These estimated ages of the stars allowed us to compare their abundance pattern with those of other stars of similar age and atmospheric parameters. For this comparison, we selected HD 28319 ($T_{\text{eff}}=7950$ K, $\log g=3.70$, age=625 Myr from (Gebran et al., 2010)) from the Hyades and HD 23156 ($T_{\text{eff}}=7940$ K, $\log g=4.23$, age=100 Myr (Gebran & Monier, 2008)) from the Pleiades open clusters. The comparison of chemical abundances between our

target stars with corresponding cluster members showed that there is no significant difference, as shown in Figure 2. A few inconsistency, however, exist for only HD 202240. The Ba abundance of HD 202240 is lower than that of HD 23156. This difference is not extraordinary since the abundance of Ba has a large star-to-star variation among A-type stars (Gebran & Monier, 2008). There is also a discrepancy for Na abundance. The overabundance of Na for HD 202240 most likely arises from non-LTE effects (Takeda, 2008). The difference in derived abundances between our and Gebran & Monier (2008)’s study may also be due to the difference in selected Na I lines. Even though our target stars and comparison cluster members do not have any common origin, diffusion mechanisms seems to be responsible for these chemical similarities. Additional spectral studies of normal A-type stars will help to understand the distribution of the element in their atmospheres and evolutionary status.

Acknowledgements

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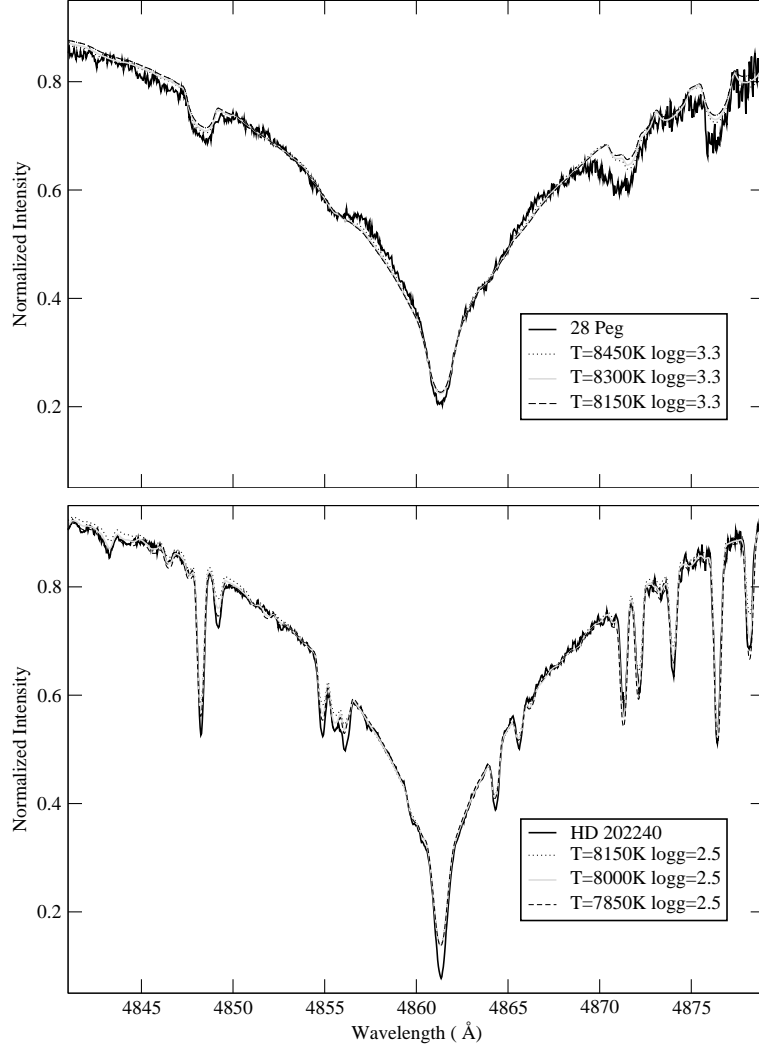


Figure 1: Comparison between the observed and synthetic H_{β} line profiles of 28 Peg (top fig.) and HD 202240 (bottom fig.). The gray lines show the determined atmospheric parameters from this study, the dotted (+150 K) and dashed (−150 K) lines represent the uncertainties in T_{eff} .

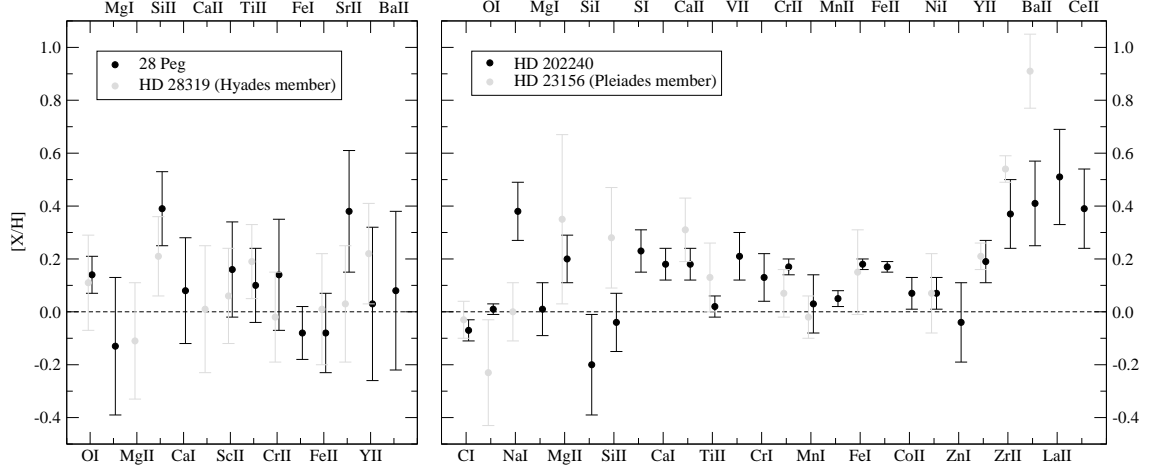


Figure 2: Comparison of chemical abundances between our target stars with their analogical cluster members. The solar abundances are from Grevesse & Sauval (1998) for all objects. The error bars are total uncertainties.

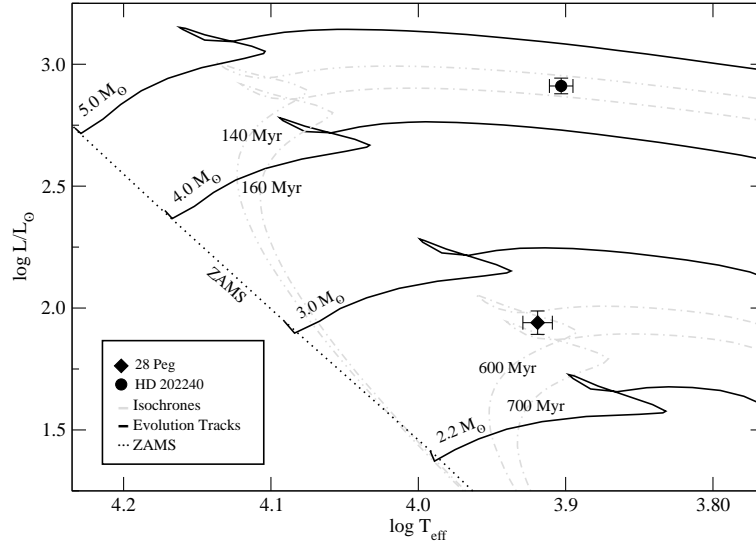


Figure 3: The position of 28 Peg and HD 202240 on the H-R diagram. Evolutionary tracks are from Salasnich et al. (2000) and isochrones from Bressan (2012).

Table 1: The properties and observation log of 28 Peg and HD 202240.

Star name	RA [h m s]	DEC [$^{\circ}$ ' '']	HJD [day]	Exposure time [s]	v_{helio} [km s $^{-1}$]	$v \sin i$ [km s $^{-1}$]	S/N [@5000 Å]
28 Peg	22 10 30.18	+20 58 40.74	2455464.4633	2×4500	12.26 ± 2.6	52	260
HD 202240	21 13 26.42	+36 37 59.75	2455555.1703	2×4500	-12.4 ± 0.6	17	300

Table 2: The atmospheric parameters of the analyzed stars.

	Photometric			Spectroscopic		
Star name	T_{eff} [K]	$\log g$ [dex]	T_{eff} [K]	$\log g$ [dex]	ξ [km s $^{-1}$]	[Fe/H] [dex]
28 Peg	8122	3.38	8300	3.30	3.00	-0.12
HD 202240	8092	2.78	8000	2.50	3.00	0.18

Table 3: Derived elemental abundances with the standard random (σ_r) and total uncertainties (σ_{tot}) of 28 Peg and HD 202240. $\log \epsilon_{\odot}$ values are taken from Grevesse & Sauval (1998).

	28 Peg						HD 202240					
Species	$\log \epsilon_{\odot}$	$\log \epsilon$	[X/H]	σ_r	σ_{tot}	N	$\log \epsilon$	[X/H]	σ_r	σ_{tot}	N	
C I	8.52	...	...	...	...	...	8.45	-0.07	0.03	0.04	8
O I ^{SYN}	8.83	8.97	0.14	0.05	0.07	4	8.84	0.01	0.02	0.02	3	
Na I	6.33	...	...	...	...	...	6.71	0.38	0.04	0.11	2
Mg I	7.58	7.45	-0.13	0.10	0.23	1	7.59	0.01	0.07	0.10	4	
Mg II	7.58	...	...	...	...	...	7.78	0.20	0.09	0.09	2
Si I	7.55	...	...	...	...	...	7.52	-0.03	0.17	0.19	3
Si II	7.55	7.94	0.39	0.07	0.14	2	7.65	0.10	0.11	0.11	2	
S I	7.33	...	...	...	...	...	7.56	0.23	0.06	0.08	4
Ca I	6.36	6.44	0.08	0.11	0.18	3	6.54	0.18	0.04	0.06	16	
Ca II	6.36	...	...	...	...	...	6.54	0.18	0.05	0.06	3
Sc II ^{HFS}	3.17	3.33	0.16	0.10	0.16	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ti II	5.02	5.12	0.10	0.06	0.14	9	5.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	17	
V II ^{HFS}	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	4.21	0.21	0.08	0.09	3
Cr I	5.67	...	...	...	...	...	5.80	0.13	0.06	0.09	7
Cr II	5.67	5.81	0.14	0.09	0.17	9	5.84	0.17	0.03	0.03	24	
Mn I ^{HFS}	5.39	...	...	...	...	...	5.42	0.03	0.08	0.11	5
Mn II ^{HFS}	6.39	...	...	...	...	...	5.44	0.05	0.02	0.03	3
Fe I	7.50	7.42	-0.08	0.06	0.11	8	7.68	0.18	0.01	0.02	107	
Fe II	7.50	7.42	-0.08	0.05	0.13	14	7.67	0.17	0.02	0.02	48	
Co II	4.92	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	0.07	0.01	0.06	1
Ni I	6.25	...	...	...	...	...	6.32	0.07	0.03	0.06	9
Zn I	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	4.56	-0.04	0.01	0.15	1
Sr II	2.97	3.35	0.38	0.10	0.23	1	...	...	...	...	...
Y II ^{HFS}	2.24	2.27	0.03	0.10	0.18	1	2.43	0.19	0.06	0.08	6	
Zr II	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	2.97	0.37	0.11	0.13	2
Ba II ^{HFS}	2.13	2.21	0.08	0.10	0.33	1	2.54	0.41	0.05	0.16	2	
La II	1.17	...	...	...	...	...	1.68	0.51	0.01	0.18	1
Ce II	1.58	...	...	...	...	...	1.97	0.39	0.01	0.15	1

Table 4: The apparent magnitude in the V band, m_v (Oja (1983) for 28 Peg and Henden (1980) for HD 202240), parallax, π (van Leeuwen, 2007), absolute magnitude, M_v (this study), bolometric correction, BC (Torres, 2010), luminosity, $\log(L/L_{\odot})$ (this study), and logarithmic effective temperature, $\log T_{\text{eff}}$ (this study).

Star name	m_v [mag]	π [mas]	M_v [mag]	BC [mag]	$\log(L/L_{\odot})$	$\log T_{\text{eff}}$ [K]
28 Peg	6.46	4.80 ± 0.45	-0.136 ± 0.011	0.015	1.940 ± 0.048	3.919 ± 0.010
HD 202240	6.08	2.12 ± 0.27	-2.576 ± 0.005	0.024	2.913 ± 0.032	3.903 ± 0.008